

Sec., &c., &c.

General convention could be assembled in these times of turmoil and excitement, of sectional jealousies and passions, and from which no good could be expected. In the days of our fathers, when our territory was comparatively small, and our population was sparse, and our relations a loose and frail league, observed or violated as interest or prejudice dictated, there was so much difficulty in assembling a general convention, that it was aided over by Washington, and composed of many of the most illustrious statesmen and patriots of the age. But now, when our territory has become so vast, and our population and antagonism has been augmented a thousand-fold. But, in addition to this, the great and terrible question of slavery has become the basis of the bargain, the constitution is ample guarantee for her rights already, and stands in need of no further protection. It is the only and the best great palladium of the freedom and the rights of every State and of every citizen in the Union, cannot be trifled with, and is the only thing that we have to rely upon for our safety.

Both means have been tried, and both have inconspicuously failed. Its eternal and immutable principles stand, and the more they are condemned and denounced by fanatics and demagogues, the dearer do they become to the people. The South has been equally afflicted on the Southern States without equally wounding the constitution. None absolutely new, and no new relations. By seeking to do this the South abandons her strong ground of constitutional

Shipwreck and Suffering at Sea.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1931.

The Mobile papers, received to-day, report that the brig Erie, of Baltimore, from New Orleans, for Rio Janeiro, was lost on the western reef of the Bahamas, on the 24 inst. The vessel's bottom grounded to pieces, and her deck floated off, to which the crew clung and remained three days—a heavy gale prevailing the whole time. They were finally rescued by a wrecking schooner, and carried into Nassau, N. F.

Mr. BENNETT opposed the motion, and urged that the

asked why neither the democratic party, as a party, at Baltimore or elsewhere, had made this their platform.

Mr. McLANE—I said nothing about internal improvements. I spoke of rivers and harbors. With great ear and eager interest, he stated my distinction to the committee. When I said was, that the river and harbor bill is the type of the bill recommended to Congress by every republican President, and signed by every republican President.

Mr. BURN—I find that Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson and Polk had that amendment of the constitution was necessary to make improvements of rivers.

Mr. McLANE replied that he did not say that the per-

CHIEF — "Hear him," "go on."

along the banks in this vicinity. It is much to be feared that great damage will be caused by the immense quantity of ice, should a final break up come at this stage of the water. Mr. Pettis, a gentleman residing on the opposite side of the river from this place, was obliged to leave his dwelling, yesterday, owing to the high water. We understand that several coal mines in this region have filled up with back water from the river. The water is said to be three feet higher than ever known before. I have just learned that part of one of the new piers, at this place, has been torn down by the moving of the ice.

BURLINGTON.—The sky was clear and the wind south this morning, with the thermometer at 18 at 9 o'clock. At 8 P.M., the wind was southwest, the sky cloudy.

the portions of society may co-operate in such a manner that the Union may appear strong at the moment when it may be called on to maintain its most sacred interests.

Consequently every thing will be done by the central authorities to enable the States to equate the expenses and their revenue: to multiply the means of communication; to augment their agricultural and commercial industry; in short to make them great and powerful, attracting to their bosom the intelligent, industrious and enlightened population which they much need. This power and grandeur, far from inducing jealous fears in the government of the

In reply to this address, which was received with evident approbation, D. Mariano Yanez made a few remarks.

which he agreed to give the plaintiff £30 per day. The defense is, that the plaintiff was employed by him for the sum of £50, which was paid him by the owner of the vessel, and also that defendant paid him two shillings per day for assisting him to work the sloop in a place of safety. Adjourned.

Supreme Court.—In Chambers.

Feb. 12.—In the matter of Rothschild and others held to bail for a breach of the lottery laws. Chief Justice Edmonds refused to reduce the bail or interfere with the rule laid on the prisoners by the Mayor.